THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON in a newspaper called the

Meeting of the Senate in Extraordinary Session.

The Treaty Sent in by the President.

Deliberations of the Senate in Executive Session.

Views of Senators Cameron and Sumner.

Mr. Cameron Proposes to Make the Treaty Public.

Amendments to be Proposed by Mr. Sumner.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES POINTED OUT.

ENGLISH OP.NION OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, May 10-Midnight. The meeting of the Senate to-day was not attended with any remarkable incidents. At the opening of the session there was more than a quorum of Senators present, over forty-four out of the seventy-one. Many of the absentees arrived this evening, and it is expected that by Friday there will be a full Senate. There was a good deal of handsnaking and congratulations among senators before the body met, but very little was said about the treaty, for the reason that few Senstors had seen it. The majority of them did not seem to take much stock in the official synopsis of the treaty written by Caleb Cushing and issued officially from the State Department a few days ago. Several Senators said they did not know it was an official statement, for the reason that they had read the same thing, or something very like it, in the HERALD a week or two ago, and they had been informed that Secretary Fish and Earl de Grey wished it understood that nothing that appeared in the newspapers about the treaty or the work of the Commission was entitled to

of Senators was, why it was considered necessary to promulgate this official synopsis, and the conclusion reached was that it was intended to make an argument in favor of its ratifleation in advance of the meeting of the Senate. The general opinion was that it would have been better to have published the full text of the treats, so that Senators and the people, who are equally interested, might have judged of the wisdom and expediency of its provisions for themselves, opening of the senare.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice President precisely at noon. Rev. Dr. Newman, the chaplain, opened the session with a prayer appropriate to the occasion. Most of the Senaiors looked unusually ; lous, as if the prayer made a good impression upon them.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION convening the Senate was read, after which a resolution was offered by Senator Anthony informing the President that the Sepate was in session and would be pleased to receive any communication he had to make.

Mr. Cameron moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn until Friday. Then there was a recess until one o'clock.

RECEPTION OF THE TREATY. Shortly after that hour General Porter, the President's private secretary, appeared with the treaty, and Cameron immediately moved to go into executive session. The galleries were then cleared and the Senate was alone with the momentous treaty. The document was read at length, the reading ocoupying an nour and a half. General Cameron then moved that it be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign SENATOR CAMERON AS A PARTY LEADER.

tions Committee in fact as well as in name. "I did not seek the place," said Mr. Cameron to a gentle man yesterday, "but being there I intend to discharge all its duties." The story that Senator Morton was to manage the treaty in the Senate is evidently without foundation. General Cameron does not intend to abandon his place to anybody, nor, judging from his course to-day, is there occasion for any member of the Foreign Relations Committee assuming his position or attempting to assume it. It is said that Mr. Cameron has shown that he knows a good deal more about the treaty now before the Senate and our foreign affairs generally than many of his critics in and out of the Senate. This has rather surprised them. Mr. Cameron don't believe in speeches, especially long ones. He makes very few himself, and therefore some Senators are disposed to give him credit for being nothing more than a plain business man. To day, after making his motion to refer the treaty, he suggested that the treaty be made public. He did not see any reason for keeping it secret. The people, he said, were as much interested in it as the Senate, and had as much at stake. He made a motion to the effect that the treaty be given out.

Senator Conkling, who has great faith in secresy as one of the elements of diplomacy, begged Mr. Cameron to withdraw his motion, Mr. Cameron said If there was opposition to the matter he would withdraw the motion, but his own judgment was, that the full 'ext of the treaty should be given to the people.

cial reporter of the Senate be allowed to report the debate on the treaty in confidence for the use of the Senate, so that if the Senate saw proper the injunetion of secresy might be removed and the debate published after the treaty was ratified.
Mr. Sherman made objection and the resolution

went over until Friday. It is thought it will be

REMARKS BY SENATOR SUMNER. Mr. Summer then took the floor and proceeded to

called the attention of the Senate to its importance. It was next in importance to a treaty of peace, the latter being of necessity the first of all treaties. The treaty now before the Senate had but one parallel in our history, to wit, the Jay Treaty, made with Great Britain under the administration of President Washington. These two treaties were alike in the multiplicity of subjects considered. Both were treaties of reconsiliation between the United States and Great Britain. The Senator proceeded at some length to compare the Jay treaty with that now before the Senate. The opinions held by the two nations then as to their rights and interests were so opposite that it was a difficult matter to make negotiations successful. After a two weeks debate in secret session the Senate, by a vote of 20 to 10, precisely a constitutional majority, ratified the treaty, with an amendment excepting the article relating to the West India trade. Probably, following this example, the Senate would first amend and then ratify the treaty before it. After the debate upon the Jay treaty the Schate had removed the seal of secrecy from their proceedings, but had forbuiden the publication of the treaty. Various statements were published as to its contents, some of them accompanied by very malignant criticism of the treaty and the administration. In order to put a step to this, and wishing to get the views of the people, President Washington determined to make the treaty public. In this, however, he was anticipated,

days afterwards a perfect copy of the treaty was furnished by a Senator, and it appeared in full in the prints of the day. Senator Sumner, after etting this historical incident connected with the Jay treaty, said ne regarded this as a good precedent for the immediate publication of the treaty now before the Senate. As the treaty was one of reconciliation it was important to have the true sentiments of the people upon it, and this could only be done by laying it before

the people through the press.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded to make some suggestions about the propriety of allowing what is known as the English claims against the United States to be considered in this treaty. Everybody, said Mr. Sumner, knows how these claims came to exist. They were the direct result of the unwarrantable course pursued by England toward the United States at a time when we were involved in a terrible civil war. prolonged at least two years by England, and there is scarcely a claim that England can present under the provisions of this treaty that might not have been avoided had Great Britain acted differently. Under these circumstances he had not been able to bring his mind to accept the proposition to put the English claiman's on an equal footing with our own people, who are thus made to pay twice for the

wrongdoing of others. Mr. Summer said he did not intend, at this time, to give his views at length on the treaty. He merely offered a few general suggestions. At the proper time he would, perhaps, offer some amendments and give his reasons for so doing. The remarks of Mr. Summer were listened to with the most respect-ful attention by a majority of the Senators. At the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

AMENDMENT TO THE TREATY TANTAMOUNT TO RE-It is understood that the British Commissioners hold that the treaty cannot be amended by the Sena!c-that it must be ratified as it stands or rejected. Any amendment would be considered by them as tantamount to rejection. The practice of the Senate has been to amend conventions at their pleasure and some feeling is expressed at what is regarded as an attempt to coerce the Senate into being a mere echo of the State Department.

THE COURSE OF THE APMINISTRATION ON THE ALA-As an indication of the course the debate may

possibly take in the Senate on the question of the Alabama claims, there is considerable comment upon the attitude assumed by our government heretofore and the basis upon which the present arrangement has been negotiated. The Johnson-Clarendon Treaty was rejected by the senate by a vote of 54 to 1. The Senate then removed the injunction of secresy from Mr. Sumner's speech and it was published as the official exposition of their The following extracts from that speech show the principal ground taken to substantiate the rejection of the treaty:-

show the principal ground taken to substantiate the rejection of the treaty:—

SENATOR SUMNER ON THE JCHNSON-CLARENDEN TREATY.

Close upon the outbreak of our troubles, just one month after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when the rebellion was still undeveloped, when the national government was beginning those gigantic efforts which ended so thimphantly, the country was startled by the news that the British government and intervened by a preclamation which accorded beligerent rights to the rebels. At the early date when this was done the rebels were, as they remained to the close, without salps on the ocean, without prize courts or other tribunal for the administration of justice on the ocean, without any of these conditions which are the essential prerequisites to Such a concession; and yet the concession was general, being applicable to the ocean and the land, so that by British flat they became ocean beligerents as well as land belligerents. In the swillness of this bestowal there was very hitle consideration for a friendly Power, nor does it appear that there was any inquiry into those conditions precedent on which it must depend. Ocean beligerency, being a "fact" and not a "principle," can be recognized only on evidence showing its actual existence. Unifiendly in the precipitancy with which it was launched, this concession was more unfriendly in substance. It was the first stage in the depredations on our commerce. Had it not been made no rebel ship could have been built in England. Every step in her building would have been piracy. Nor could enly munitions of war have been piracy. Nor could enly munitions of war have been piracy. Nor could enly munitions of war have been furnished, not a blockade ranner, laden with supplies, could have left the English bores, except under a kindred penalty. The direct consequence of this concession was to place the rebels on an equality with on selves in all British markets, whether of ships or munitions of war. As these were open to the national government, so they were

an act of piracy. This conclusion was clearly stated by Lord Chelmstord, ex-Chancellor, speaking for himself and others, when he said:—

It the Southern confederacy had not been recognized as a belingerent power, he agreed with his nonic and learned frient, Lord Brougham, that, under these croumsances, if any Englishman were to it out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States.

any engineman were to a tout a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, he would be guilty of piracy. Every British pirate was a public applaance, involving the British government, which must respond in damages, not only to the individuals who have sudered, but also the national government acting as potentially for the common good of all the people.

Three times is this Hability fixed:—First, by the concession of ocean belligerency, opening to the rebels ship yards, foundries and manu actories, and giving to them a flag on the ocean; secondly, by the organization of hostile expeditions, which, by admissions in Parliament, were nothing less than piratical war on the United States, with England as the naval base, and, thirdly, by welcome, hospitality and supplies extended to these pirate ships in ports of the British empire. Snow either of these and the liability of England is complete. Show the three, and this power is bound Snow either of these and the liability of England is complete. Show the three, and this power is bound by a triple cord, and yet down to this day there is no acknowledgment of this wrong—not a single word. Such a generous expression would be the beginning of a just settlement, and the best assurance of that harmony between two great and kindred nations which all must desire.

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, in a despatch

to the Earl of Clarendon, dated April 19, 1869, communicating the result of the Senate's action on the treaty, criticised Mr. Sumner's speech in the follow-

municating the result of the Senate's action on the treaty, criticised Mr. Sumner's speech in the following style:—

Your Lordship will perceive that the sum of Mr. Sumner's assertions is that England' insulted the United States by the premature, unfriendly and unnecessary proclamation of the Queen enjoining neutrality on her Majesty's subjects; that she owes them an apology for this step; that she is responsible for the property destroyed by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, and even for the remote damage to American shipping interests, including the increase of the rate of insurance; that the Confederates were so much assisted by being able to get arms and ammunition from England, and so much encouraged by the Queen's proclamation, that the war lasted much longer than it would otherwise have done, and that we ought, therefore, to pay imaginary additional expenses imposed upon the United States by the prolongation of the war. The doa of England being responsible for a certain portion of the expense of the American civil war on account of its prolongation due to the policy of Great Britain and the presence on the seas of Confederate cruisers, seems almost too preposterous to entertain; but the absurdity of it appears at once by the consideration that if the pretension were to be admitted, a nice examination would have to be made, what proportion of the losses on shipping interests and by increased insurance, would be due by us on account of the Alabama and what proportion should be assigned to the other Confederate cruisers, iwo of which, the Sumter and Nashville, actually saled from Confederate ports with commissions from the Confederate government, and further, if we are to be responsible for a part of the expenses of the war on account of its prolongation, with should have a right to know how far the United States government are responsible for it, and to hasist upon an impartual jury to examine into and decide upon the general conduct of the naval and military operations during the war.

On the 25

a long despatch to Mr. Motley, the American Minister to England, affirming the strongest points in

Mr. Sumner's speech, and in which he said:—

It is not necessarily incumbent on the President to express approval or disapproval of an act of the Senate. But the President deems it due to the Senate, to himself and to the subject to declare that he concurs with the Senate in disapproving of that convention. His own particular reasons for this conclusion are sufficiently apparent in this conclusion. His own particular reasons for this conclusion are for the sufficiently apparent in the considers in the manner and to the degree to which he considers the United States entitled to redress. I assume, therefore, pretermiting detailed discussion in this respect, that the negligence of the officers of the British government in the matter of the Alabama, at least, was "gross and inexcusable," and such as indisputably to devolve on that government full responsibility for all the degredations commutated by her. Indeed, this conclusion seems in effect to be conceded in Great Britain, at all events the United States conceive that the proofs of responsible negligence in this matter are so clear that no room remains for declate on that point, and it should be taken for granted in all future negotiations with Great Britain. We complain that the insurrection in the Southern States, if it did not exist, was continued and obtained its enduring variative by means of the resources it drew from Great Britain. We complain that by reason of the imperfect discharge of its neutral duties on the part of the Mr. Sumner's speech, and in which he said:-

Queen's government Creat Britain became the military, navai and financial basis of insurgent warfare against the United States. We complain of the destruction of our merchant marine by British stips, manned by British seamen, armed with British guns, despatched from British ports. We complain that, by reason of the policy and the acrs of the Queen's Ministers, injury incalculable was inflicted on the United States. The President is not yet preputed to pronounce on the question of indemnities which he thinks due by Great Britain to individual citizens of the United States for the destruction of their property by rebel cruisers fitted out in the poris of Great Britain, nor is he now prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British government for the larger account of the vast national injuries it has infliced on the United States, nor does he attempt now to measur the relative enect of the various causes of injury, whether by uni imely recognition of beliggerency by suffering the fitting out of rebel cruisers, or oy the supply of ships, arms and munitions of war to the Confederates, or otherwise, in whatsoever manner.

WHAT PRESIDENT GRANT SAID IN 1868.

In December of the same year President Grant, in his message to Congress, used the following language in alluding to the differences between the United States and Great Britain:

The mjuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civit war, in the increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports and other obstructions to domestic industry and production, in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country; in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine; in the prolongation of the war and the increased cost, both in treasure and lives, of its suppression, could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial cialins which constantly arise between commercial cialins which constantly arise between commercial cialins which constantly as

SECRETARY FISH'S CHANGEABLE VIEWS. One year thereafter, on the 13th December, 1870, Mr. Fish addressed a letter to Benjamin Moran, Charge d'Affairs of the United States Legation at London, commenting on Mr. Motley's course. shows a singular contrast to the Secretary's de spatch of September 25, 1869, and the President's message of that year, as above quoted. In that letter to Mr. Moran Mr. Fish says.

message of that year, as above quoted. In that letter to Mr. Moran Mr. Fish says.

A main point of difference between the views of the President and those advanced in Mr. Motley's memoir was in connection with the amount of stress to be laid upon the time, the inanner and the rightfalness, as a measure justified by public law, of the concession of belligerency to the insurgents of the South, by Great Britain. The President held, in accordance with the docirine of the best writers upon international law, and with the precedents of our own history, and as a logical result from the fact of instional sovereignty, that it is the right of every Power, when a civil condict has arisen within another State and has attained a sufficient complexity, magnitude and completeness, to define its own relations and those of its clizelis and guycets toward the parties to the confier, so far as their rights and interests are necessarily affected by it. Mr. Motley was instructed that such were the President's views, which he was to present, if he referred to this point in the question, and that while the President regarded the necessity and the propriety of the original concession of belligerency by Great Britain as "questionable," he regarded that concession as part of t.e case only so ar as it shows the beginning and the animus of that course of conduct which resulted so disastrously to the United States. It was important, not so much in itself, but in that it foreshadowed subsequent events, instead of saying what he had been authorized to say in relation to the concession of belligerency, Mr. Motley informed the Earl of Clarendon that the President recognized the right of a sovercign. Power to issue proclamations of neutrality between an insurgent portion of a nation and the lawful government when such insurrections should have gained the necessary magnitude, consistency, extent of organized power and probability of success; but that such measures must always be taken with a full view of the grave responsibilities assume.

Attention is attracted to the marked difference between Mr. Fish's two presentations of the case, or his seeming forgetfulness of the language of the President's Message of December, 1863. It is apparent that the "Treaty of Washington" has been negotiated under the inspirations of the letter of December 30, 1869, and not under the convictions so forcibly expressed in the despatch of the 25th of September, 1869, and in the President's Message to Congress in December of the same year.

THE FISHERY QUESTION. The language of the treaty with reference to the fishery question is a transcript of that used in the Reciprocity treaty of 1854, to the effect that the agreement is to go into effect only upon being sanctioned by the Legislatures of the coionies affected; but England agrees to use her good offices to bring about the necessary favorable legislation.

THE CANADIAN CANALS. With reference to the Canadian canals Canada has yet to give her sanction to the plan, and the United States agree to use

their good offices with the States owning canals. especially with the State of New York, to induce them to admit Canadian vessels upon similar terms as American vessels are admitted to the Canadian vessels to use her canals upon payment of the regular tolls, but Canadian vessels are not permitted to navigate the internal waters of the United States. The treaty makes the usage reciprocal, provided the

Opening of the Extraordinary Session of the Senate-Reception of the Trenty from the

Half an hour before noon the floor of the Senate and the meetings of personal friends and old associates were marked with great cordinity. There was also a fair attendance in the galleries. The general topic of conversation was the probable duration of the session. Ten days or two weeks seemed to be the period almost universally fixed for

its continuance.

OPENING OF THE SESSION. The Senate opened with prayer at noon by Rev. Dr. Newman, the Chaplain, in the course of which he said:

Dr. Newman, the Chaptain, in the course of which he said:

Aimighty and Eternal God, author of law and source of power, from whom cometh the right to rule and the adity to over, before Thy throne of majesty and mercy we come with national thanksgiving. Through a century Thou hast been our taher and our friend. From a handful of weak colonists it has pieased Thee to clevate us to command the respect of mankind and give direction to the thought and enterprise of the world. In war Thou hast crowned our arms with victory; in pence Thou hast bisseld us with prosperity. With hearts full of joy and graitinde we rejote in this, the grandest of the ages, for the increase of knowledge, for the authority and the hencease of knowledge, for the authority and the increase of knowledge, for the authority and the increase of knowledge, for the sutherity and the increase of knowledge, when the grand it practice justice and live in the business shall cease, when swords shall be better into ploughshares and spears into pranting books, and when peace on earth and good will toward men shall be the universal and upon Great Britain we invoke the benedictions of wisdom and peace. By no Satanic influence, by no errors of statesmanship may the friendly relations of these great Powers of the earth be interrupted for a moment. In such an hour as this may rulers and people te united and give to the world an example of the paceul settlement of peace. Amen,

In suc

The proclamation convoking this extraordinary session was read, when, on motion of Mr. AN-THONY, (rep.) of R. L. it was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and Inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased

to make. Messrs. Anthony and Casserly were appointed the

It was ordered that the daily hour of meeting be twelve o'clock. On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., it was resolved that the standing committees of the Senate be and they are hereby reappointed for and during

the present session and that the Vice President will fill any vacancy that may exist. The Senate then took a recess till one o'clock. On the reassembling of the Senate Mr. ANTHONY, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty,

and the President and informed them that he would immediately send to the Senate a communication in writing. RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Cameron (rep.,) of Pa., offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to Friday next.

Mr. SUMNER (rep.), of Mass.-Why not make it a later day?
The resolution was adopted.

WAR CLAIMS OF FORRIGN SUBJECTS. On motion of Mr. MORRILL (rep.,) of Vt., it was resolved that the President be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of all reports made by William Whiting, as Solicitor of the War Department, upon for damages in consequence of the war against the

rebellious States, from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, and which are supposed to be on flie in the State De

partment. THE NEW TREATY. General Porter then appeared, ann suncing he had been directed by the President to deliver to the Senate a message in writing. The treaty was then handed the Vice President.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Immediately Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to. The Senate, at a quarter past three, adjourned. The Treaty Considered in Executive Ses-

sion-Senator Cameron in Favor of the Treaty-Senator Sumner's Views. WASHINGTON, May 10, 1871. The Senate went into executive session a few minutes after one o'clock to-day. The first thing done was the reading of the treaty of the Joint High

Commission, which occupied about an hour. This was merely for information. Senator CAMBRON, chairman of the Committee Foreign Relations, made a brief statement to the effect that the treaty was honorable to both countries and negotiated in the interest of peace. He hoped, therefore, that the treaty would receive the

approval of the Senate, and suggested that it be given to the press of the country. But to this several Senators interposed objections, as they could see no reason for departing from the

uniform practice of the Senate.

Senator SUMNER is reported as saying he did not approve of some portions of the treaty, and thought they ought to be amended. He, like Mr. Cameron, said the public should be furnished with the full text of the treaty, in order that they might fully understand its provisions in advance of the final action of the Senate. He was of opinion that the claims of British subjects should not have been incorporated in the treaty. as they grew out of things done on the part of Great Britain itself during the late war. They would not have been admitted if decided opposition had been expressed by our own Commissioners. The simple and better plan would have been to make out a fair bill for the Alabama and kindred depredations; but he would not now ask its payment in the way of exemplary or vindictive damages. Other matters might afterwards be adjusted. He did not, however, indicate whether he would vote for or against the treaty. as he had not yet had time to examine all its features, some of which were of an important national character.

The question of removing the injunction of secrecy, so as to enable the press to publish the full text was not brought to a vote. The Treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. When it shall have been reported back from the committee, with a recommendation that it be ratified, it will be for consideration, and taken up as in Committee of the Whole, when everyone will be free to move a question on any particular article or to propose an amendment thereto, either by inserting or leaving out words, and on each of said questions the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present will be requisite to decide affirmatively; and when, through the Committee of the Whole the proceedings will be stated to the Senate, and the questions again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed requirlog in like manner a concurrence of twothirds for whatever is retained or inserted. The votes so confirmed by the Senata are required to be reduced into the form of a ratification, as may have been decided, and must be proposed on a subsequent day, when any one shall again be free to move amendments either by insering or leaving out words. In moving a question two-thirds are requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as order the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.

Deliberations of the Foreign Relations Com mittee on the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1871. After the adjournment of the Senate to-day the Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting continuing two hours. They will hold another meeting to-morrow.

The reading of the treaty created a good imression, and the indications are that it will be rati-

stance of the Secretary of State not more than eight copies were to-day in the possession of members of the Senate, including those of the Committee on Foreign Relations. A message was sent to the Department for a tresh supply, but they were not obtained. The Senate, however, has ordered the usual number to be printed for its own use.

A majority of the Senate are in favor of removing the injunction of secreey, so that the treaty may be now made public, and this would have been the result bad the question been pressed to a vote this afternoon. It may come up in the session of Friday, to which time the Senate has adjourned.

The London Times on the Trenty of Washington.

The Times of to-day, in an editorial on the treaty of Washington, says that neither England nor Canada ever raised the question of exclusive privilege in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The Times says the terms of settlement of the San Juan boundary are satisfactory to England, and that the only diffi-culty is as to the plan of adjustment of the Alabama will be immediately ratified by the Senate, but nevertheless trusts that it will be adopted and become the final solution of all the difficulties between the two countries.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Kulckerbocker Company Solvent and the

President Vindicated.
The few disaffected policy holders of the Knicker-bocker Life Insurance Company held an adjourned meeting last evening at Hubner's Hotel. Mr. George Kielm presided. Mr. Quackenbosh, chairman of the committee, who had been appointed to take action in regard to the complaints of the aggrieved policy holders, stated that it afforded him great pleasure to holders, stated that it aforded him great pleasure to state that the report of Superintendent Miller left the solvency of the company beyond doubt or cavil. The committee had waited upon President Lyman, and been received by him in a fair, trank and honorable manner. Every facility had been aforded them to examine late the policies of the company, for the purpose of ascertaining the consistions under which they were issued. Their investigation, which was therough and complete, fully satisfied them that the company was well managed, and that financially it occubed a position second to that of no other in the country.

company was well managed, and that financially it occubed a position second to that of no other in the country.

Mr. Young followed with some strictures on the manner in which some policy holders who had been deceived by the misrepresentations of agents had been treated.

Mr. Greenbaum finally suggested the appointment of a committee, whose arduous task should be to discover whether the policy holders who forfeited their policies by failing to pay their premiums had any legal redress.

One of the speakers said that eminent counsel had been consulted, who gave it as their opinion that the alleged aggrievel policy holders had no cause in which to caim the interference of the couris.

From the remarks made by several of the speakers it appeared that they entertained a very confused notion as to the principles which underlie life insurance. Many seemed imbued with the delusion that a company would benefit in some mysterious way by cancelling the policies of its stockholders.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Snow fell to the depth of three Inches on North Mountain, Va., on Tuesday night,
Rev. Samuel Venion Blake, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in Baltimore yesterday.
Governor Cindin, of Massachusetts, has appointed Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Stevens, of Cambridge, Justices of the peace for Suifolk.

James Perkins, domocrat, was elected Mayor of Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday. The republican candidates for Recorder and Treasurer were elected.

William Hamilton, actuary of the Franklin Institute, with which he had been connected forty years, died in Philadelphia yestenday, aged eighty-one years.

Rosanna Lang, a child two years of age, was run over on

phia yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

Rosanna Lang, a child two years of age, was run over on the Norristown Bailroad yesterday afternoon at Manayunk, a suburb of Philadephia. Both logs were cut of above the knee. She lived but forty minutes.

Confederate Memorial Day was celebrated at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, with great spirit. In the aftermoon all business was asspended, and thousands visited the cometary, where the decoration of the graves took place.

Lowry and his band of outlaws on Tuesday night went into Lumberton, in Hobeson county, N. C., broke open the jail, released several of his followers and retired without molectation, though a company of United States soldiers was quartered in the town.

A contest came off in Philadelphia yesterday morning be-

A contest came off in Philadelphia yesterday morning between two compositors for prizes offered by the proprietors of the Printers Circular for the swittest type-setting. George Abrensberg set 1,877 cms and Richard McLean 1,527 cms in an hour.

an hour.

Anna Gibson, shas Patterson, the notorious confidence woman, was arrested in Rochester yesterday on the charge of defrauding and attempting to defraud different persons. She was com—uted to await the action of the Grand Jury in Cetober gest

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Visit of the Taxpayers' Committee to Governor Scott.

The Old Patricians of the State Arranging a Financial System With Governor Scott.

TWO MULATTO OFFICIALS TAKING PART.

Harmony and Brotherly Love Prevailing.

Speech of General Trenholm and Other Titled Gentry in the Convention.

COLUMBIA, May 10, 1871. The Governor's Room in the State House in this city, which is one of he most magnificent edifices in the United States, presented this morning an unusual scene. A committee of eleven gentlemen, headed by Major General Butler, late of the Confederate army; George A. Trennolm, ex-Confederate Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Richard Lathers; Colonel Ball, of Laurens; Mr. Gabriel Cannon and seven other gentlemen, most prominent in the State, who had been appointed

TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNOR to find some means of remedying the abuses now prevalent, held an interview in accordance with resolutions passed in the Taxpayers Convention now in session here. Secretary of State Cardozo, a mulatto; Lieutenant Governor Ransier, a brown man; Comptroller General Neagle, who weighs about 110 pounds; State Treasurer Parker. Financial Agent H. H. Kimpton, Auditor Dean, State Superintendent or Education Jillson and other officials were present. It was the first time since 1865 that these gentlemen, representing any deliberative body, had met any official representing the republican government of South Caro'ina, and some of the comnittee had never met or spoken to Governor Scott. and consequently there was much curiosity excited

HOW THE INTERVIEW WOULD RESULT. An invitation had been extended to the Judges of the Supreme Coart of South Carolina to attend, but they were not present. The committee ranged themselves around the Governor's Room and took seats, and the Governor entered, neatly attired in a black suit. General Butler, who is a wooden leggen veteran of the Lost Cause. read the resolutions of the Convention separately to the Governor, and stated the object of the committee briefly. General Butler, as chairman, opened conversation by saying the committee appeared, pursnant to the resolutions, not as partisans or members of any political organization, but simply as citizens of the State, to ascertain in what particular they could be able to co-operate with his Excellency in bringing a better condition of affairs to South Carolina. That there were corruption, violence and a generally disturbed condition of society all parties conceded, but with proper understanding and an exhibition of the right spirit he believed THE DIFFICULTIES MIGHT BE REMOVED.

Governor Scott expressed his gratification at the opportunity to lay before the representative taxpayers of the State all facts in his possession relating to the finances of the State. It has been wildly conjectured that fliegal and irregular manipulation of the public funds had taken place, but nothing had been done involving the credit of the State not strictly authorized by law. Both the Executive and State officials invite full investigation into their books and accounts, and the committee will thus be able to correct many false impressions. "I desire cordially to co-operate with you in satisfying the public mind on this subject. At my own invitation the Treasurer, Comptroller, State Agent and other officials are present, and all express the utmost willingness to lend their aid to the committee." CONCERNING THE PUBLIC DEST STATEMENT

Made by the Comptroller, I believe it is substantially true. Of necessity the expenses are accumulating, and are greater than they ought to be; but when there is distrust of public credit, the State which owes money is always forced to pay a which owes money is always forced to pay a larger rate of interest than one pericetly solvent, flence the value of securities is lessened and the difficulties of administration are increased. For this condition of adalrs I am not responsible, and I think the officers have done everything they could to give confidence to the public concerning the farmess with which their duties have been discharged.

atness with which their duties have been discharged.

General Butlers—I am happy that the State Treasurer and Comprisoler have indicated a willingness to facilitate the investigation. The sub-committee have been at work this morning. The examination, of course, requires time to verify the correctness of the statement of the debt. Now I would call your Excellency's attention to the resolution faquiring to what extent county officers have been unnecessarily increased. In my own county, for instance, twenty-seven men are required to perform dates connected with the assessment and collection of taxes discharged before the war by one. Is it not possible that a portion of these can be dispensed with, thus reducing local expenses? We ask nothing which may not be compiled with consistently, in our judgment. Our object is not to impair your adaministration, but to aid it in every possible way in exercising economy in the government.

year been attached until year after. No sales have been forced for delinquent taxation in my knowledge. Mr. Thenholm—Still the penalty was incurred, and it would be very desirable if the public could be assured into the penalty would not be incurred by moderate delay. I am persuaded that nothing more is necessary.

assured that the penalty would not be incurred by moderate delay. I am persuaded that nothing more is necessary.

GOVERNOR—The difficulty I wish to avoid is this:— If the public declaration was made that the collection would be deferred thit the lat of March, or the penalty not attached, would it not be equivalent to saying to the people, "Your taxes are not wanted till then?"—thus mainting those who might voluntarily pay to wait thit the last moment.

Mr. TRENIOLE—How would such suggestion as this do—that after the period for the collection of taxes has elapsed you should make announcement that all delinquents who paid taxes before first March should have their penalties remitted? GOVERNOR—That will do.

RICHARD LATTERS—What the Convention desires is to apprise the public that, inasmuch as the law bears appressively upon them during the present year, although exceptional, you will announce now that thee will be granted those who are unable to pay until the ist of March.

GOVERNOR—I am perfectly willing to do that. Lathers—That, I think, will be satisfactory to the taxpayers of the State.

Weathers—I think it important that books should be opened at the time providen, especially for the collection of the politax. I believed in view of the Governor's remarks it would have happy, beneficial effect on people and finances.

Colonel BALL, of Laurens county—If our people can pay the fax at all it is during the months of November and December. The cop is their realized and arrangements are made for the ensuing year.

Lathers—What, then, may we understand, Governor—Governor—

GOVERNOR—That, after the time elapses to which the penaity would attach, until the 1st of March will be given those unable to pay without the

will be given those unable to pay without the penalty.

The conversation now became more general, the Governor speaking with frankness on all questions propounded. His views on the subjects discussed having been already published it is unnecessary to recapitulate. As the Committee were about separating the Governor, after expressing his gratification at the interview, said. "I am satisfied the Convention can accomplish their object readily by putting forth influences that will aid in the maintenance of law and order, and I am glad to see such a disposition manifested."

BUTLER—And if we take that course you will give us good officers?

GOVERNOR—Of course I will.

The visit here terminated, both parties separating apparently

apparently

MUTUALLY PLEASED

with the results and prospect of reaching an early solution of the chief existing difficulties. All of the committee were present and by invitation; Lieutenant Governor Ransier, Parker, Deane, State Auditor Nagle, Kimpton, Cardoza, Beverly, Nash and Jillson also were interested spectators of the curtous scene. The conversation lasted nearly four hours. During the interview of the spectal committee with Governor Scott.

THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION

THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION

WAS In session in the Senate chamber, Governor
Porter in the chair. A resolution was obered by
Judge Aldrich, of Barnweil, empowering the Executive Committee and President to call the convention together when deemed expedient, and that the
Executive Committee be ordered, through the subcommittee, to prepare a report of the condition of
the State now and since the war.

General Wallace, of Richland, offered a resolution
that the Attorney General of the State be instructed
to ferret out and prosecute officials guilty of embezzlement of public funds and members of the Legisnatura guilty of receiving bribes for votes. Colonel
Smart, of Beanfort, offered a resolution opposing repudiation, and at noon the convention of Confederate soldiers' graves at Emwood Cemetery, this beng

MEMORIAL DAY
at the South. A large number of the delegates,
however, attended the great chicken dispute between Newberry and Edgelleld counties, several
mains of which took place to-day. I am enabled to
state that the

Cock Fight

So far stands at a tie between the two condites, and

COCK FIGHT

so far stands at a tie between the two counties, and will be renewed glort and to amorrow. At the ceme-tery about two abouts and ladles were present, carry-ing flowers, floral crosses and wreaths, which were

tery about two thousand ladies were present, carrying flowers, floral crosses and wreaths, which were deposited on the graves of the dead.

To night the Convention is again in session and the galleries are crowded with attentive listeners, many of whom are negroes. The mulatto Lieutenant Governor and miniatio Secretary of State were compeded to all entire the bar of the Senate, while Governor Scott was escorted to a seat on the floor. Thomas, of Rockland county, made an effective speech in favor of cumurative voting as the only remedy for the above and grievances of the present government, etting the system in Illinois and declaring that field all the system in Illinois and declaring that field all the white man must eventually

From all participation in legislation, unless the system of cumulative voting or micerusy representation were adopted. Mr. George Trenholm is now speaking in favor of cumulative voting, with magnificant effect. He stated that universal suffrage was the accepted law of all modern and republican nations, and that though slavery was now supposed to be an odious word—it never had decreed in its wisden that it should be abolished, and he do not believe that a single member of the Convention, who had nearly all been slaveholders, if asked to vote on such a question, would lift his voice in favor of restoring slavery or having their former responsibilities come back to them as masters.

are all astonished at the wisdom, elequence and moderation displayed by the Convention, and are visibly impressed. The proceedings of the last two days has visibly improved the financial credit of the state, and it is remarked here that the bonds of South Carolina have gone up two and half per cent.

IMPOR ANT TO DISTILLERS.

Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1371. The following optnion of Attorney General Hil relative to the internal revenue law requiring that every package of distilled spirits shall be properly stamped before it is placed in the market, has just

relative to the internal revenue law requiring that every package of distilled spirits shall be properly stamped before it is placed in the market, has just been made public:—

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, May S, 1871.

Hon. A. T. AKERMAN, Altoracy General:—

SIE—I beg leave to submit the following opinion upon the question referred by you to me, of how far the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has authority to direct the restamping of cases of distilled spirits and fermented liquors where the stamp has become detached and destroyel without fout on the part of any one. By the act of 20th July, 1889, provision was made for the collection of the dulles upon liquors and tobacco by means of revenue stamps. By the provisions of the dulles upon liquors and tobacco by means of revenue stamps. By the provisions of that act the form of the stamps for spirits is carefully prescribed and detailed directions are given in respect to the manner in which it shall be affixed. No provision is made for the case of the destinction of the stamp without fault on the part of the distillers.

Reserving to sections 28, 27 and 28 of that act, requiring the use of stamps, the Assistant Attorney General continues:—The question presented for your opinion seems to be, watcher any of these stamps can be used for the purpose of restampting spirits, under direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, where the stamp previously affixed thereto has been destroyed without the fault of the distiller, and such use of stamps be allowed in setting the accounts of collectors. This case is clearly not provided for by laws. Whether power to direct such a restamping of parists is given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by implication from all the provisions of the statute is, perhaps, a more difficult question. No tax is required to be paid more than once, and while the lay requires a stamp to be affixed to be paid more than once, and while the lay requires a stamp the sole and conclusive evidence that the tax has been paid; or, in other such that reflecting local expenses? We ask nothing with it may not be compiled with consist with this reflecting local expenses of the second of the compiled with consist your administration, but to aid it in every possible way in exerciant cortony in the government.

The reflection of the Compiled with the consist way in exerciant cortony in the government.

The reflection of the Compiled with the consist way in exercising cortony in the government.

The reflection of the Compiled with the consist of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices was due to the teller that the new system of offices that the teller that the new system of offices that the new system of offices that the teller that the new system of offices that the teller that the new system of the ne